#### Stephens on Grant.

In the second volume of his "Constitutional History of the War," Mr. A. H. Stephens tells of the impression he received of General Grant when they met at the famous Hampton Roads conference. He says :

"The more I became acquainted with him, elements of character which he exhibited. During the time he met us frequently, and conversed freely upon various subjects, not much upon our mission. I saw, however, very clearly said I interred-whether correctly or not, I do not know-that he was fully apprised of its proposed object. He was, without doubt, exout the country. It was through his instrumentality, mainly, that Mr. Lincoln finally consented to meet us at Fortress Monroe, as the correspondence referred to shows.

"But, in further response to your inquiry, I will add, that upon the whole the result of this first acquaintance with Gen. Grant, beginning with our going to, and ending with our return from, Hampton Roads, was the conviction on my mind that, taken all in all, he was one of the most remarkable men I had ever met with, and that his career in life, if his days should be prolonged, was hardly entered upon; that his character was not yet fully developed; that | ly, they work very well together. It is not the he himself was not aware of his own power, and that if he lived he would, in the future, exert a controlling influence in shaping the destinies of this country, either for good or for evil. Which it would be, time and circumstances alone could disclose. That was the the community. Of course some men, better opinion of him then formed, and it is the same which has been uniformly expressed by me ever since.

#### The Richmond Election-Outrageous Conduct.

One of the most outrageous election frauds ever perpetrated in the United States was conthe election on Thursday last all the Republican nominees for city officers-Mayor, Collec tor of Taxes, Corporation Attorney, etc .- were elected by nearly three hundred majority. The election was pronounced fair and impartial, and the most peaceable ever known, by the entire Democratic press at Richmond. All the Commissioners of Election were of the Democratic party, and after three days tampering with the ballots and ballot-boxes, they have decided that the entire Democratic ticket was elected, have set at naught the popular will, and awarded the defeated candidates certificates of election. In other words, Mayor Chahoon and his associates have been "counted out," and Mr. Ellyson and his friends, although a majority of the voters of Richmond voted against them, are "counted in." The only redress the gentlemen who are so unjustly deprived of their positions have is an appeal to the Virginia State legal proceedings in such a case would be ended the time for a new election will have arrived.

We are glad to state that the Richmond Whig, a Democratic paper, denounces the viless, for the enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, patient industry, always doing, steady progress, than the action of the dominant party in Rich-

the whole rebel crew, from one end of the land | Christian, the parent, or the child. to the other, have been trying "Love's Labor Lost," in attempting to prove that Senator ish sophistry of mankind and the rest of the folks, cannot obliterate or expunge the fact from history that whereas, Jeff. Davis was once U. S. Senator from Mississippi, that position is now held by Revels. The Democratic press may succeed in making all good Democrats believe that fiction is truth, but they can't make historians lie about it. Let 'em throw up their hands with "holy horror"-let 'em swear it aren't so, "but odds makes the differ-

The Democracy are an inventive set of fellows, and make much noise to no purpose, as labors, and to present a summary of the trans- one has more or less of it. Let those who have Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles this useless gammon proves; but their genius is taxed to find something consoling, and the fact that the very identical chair which Mr. Davis occupied in days of yore is not the one in which Senator Revels takes his ease, must be comforting to their vexed souls. But if this thing, about which they have written so much, is soothing to them, we just grant that it is predicated upon the connuence which the insti-true, for their sake, and let them rest awhile tution had manifestly obtained in the minds of stolen. Many of our depositors have suffered in peace. - Tyler Index.

INTOXICATION IN NEW YORK .- The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal writes to that paper some rather extraordinary facts relating to the drinking customs of respectable tabular expose will certify.

people in that city:
"I met the other day in the street quite a wellknown minister, who was so drunk that two friends could hardly hold him up, and his language was neither chaste, reverent, or decent. Quite an excitement was produced in one of the of the colored race elsewhere, who are watch-Brooklyn ferry boat cabins, when most crowded, ing the benign and elevating influences attendby a party too drunk to navigate, who insisted in announcing repeatedly his connection with the religious press, which he really held. It is rated, our achievements will afford high satisno uncommon thing to see in the cars and on faction, and will also prove the seeds of brighter Broadway women, some of them quite young, hopes for the future. Since our last annual and some very fashionably dressed, so intoxicated as to attract attention. The drinking customs of New York are fearful. One of its banks, at its annual election, provides a general carouse. Brandy, whiskey, wines, punch henceforward be used by us. ad libitum, are furnished, and old directors and We have now a "local h stockholders and young clerks get gloriously fuddled; nor is this custom singular with the

" PANDERING."-As the election draws near, we can occasionally see the white feather showing itself among the Porcupine's prickles. There is a certain class of men in the South of the city, the property must augment in value, who were better Radicals than anybody while and prove a valuable investment. To the memthe military held possession of the country, but bers of the Advisory Committee, who are now, all at once, as the election draws near, they commence abusing carpet-baggers. We want the Republican party to watch this class | munity, the Cashier is under due obligation for | made free to manage their own concerns. of men-these good God! good Devil! sort; their counsel, and for their uniform courtesy and we would advise our Democratic friends to watch them too. They have betrayed us; and they will betray you. "Handle not, touch not the institution. The following is the stather unclean thing." We believe in taking it tistical exhibit from March, 1869, to March, things, and all the whites that despise or that "straight." We want a straight-out Radical 1870: or a straight-out Democrat. These milk-and-cider gentry will not do. We know that when the election comes off the Democrats will elect the officers of some of the counties in the State. and where they can do this by fair means, it will be all right with us. We had rather deal with an open enemy than a deceitful friend. It seems from the following that the Oxonian has found one of those pandering gentry .- Corinth

SENATOR NYE ON HANGING .- Senator Nye is reported to have delivered himself as follows: "When an infuriated husband pistols some one ds, on suspicion, because he supposed to have seduced his wife, or to have been seduced by her, it is true heroism to take the consequences and be hanged according to law. This would create genuine sympathy, and be to the necessary uses for individual funds bethe highest possible vindication of domestic fore the crops were ready for market. The politician, who went to hear the Parepa troupe honor. If Dan McFarland were hung now, I would weep over him as a martyr to the marriage couch; but being acquitted he goes his year, it is believed, have been transformed into way, in public estimation a low, mean, coward-ly, drunken Ir shman. It is, you see, a great wrong to Dan, and he ought to feel grieved that he is not hanged. Of course, with his wife he is not hanged. Of course, with his wife unfaithful to him, life is a desolate blank, a of bondage, but are rejoicing in the certain redreary waste, not worth shucks. And if I were | wards of industrial pursuits. Dan, I believe, as the jury failed me, I'd go hang myself, as Judas Iscariot did, like a

eloquence of a young woman preacher, named
Miss Paynter, who has just come over from
Wales, and is holding forth in the Welsh BapWales, and is holding forth in the Welsh Baptist Church of that city. She has a regular Smith, John Deas, Hon. Gilbert Pillsbury, license to preach from a Baptist Association in John Gibbes, Jacob Mills, Arthur B. Mitchell, her native country, and has been a pulpit celeb- Rev. Charles Smalls, Abram Adams, Philip M. rity for five years, having commenced her min- Thorne, T. B. Maxwell, Hon. J. D. Geddings,

#### FROM THE National Labings Bank.

#### The Good Citizen.

We have, in the few years that this paper has been in existence, urged and begged our readers to save their earnings, to avoid extravagences in dress and living, to be prudent, to be virtuous, to be industrious and honest. Our the more I became thoroughly impressed with Bank was not started as a mere money-making the very extraordinary combination of rare affair. It was a part of the great plan developed by that good man, General Howard, as chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, to offer every aid, every inducement, and every opportunity that he was very anxious for the proposed con- for the colored man in his new position of citiference to take place, and from all that was zen and freeman of this great nation, to gain an equality with his more favored brethren who had had so long start of him in the race of ceedingly anxious for a termination of our war, civilization. Without some such agency to and the return of peace and harmony through- husband and protect his earnings, the colored man would have been the prey of designing and evil-minded persons, and might have lost all his savings, principal and interest. But the saving of earnings and the increase of capital were only means to an end.

So fast as these means were gathered so fast was a part of the foundation laid for solidly reconstructing our new society. Knowledge is power-and so is money. The one is a radical element, and the other a conservative. Unitedman who knows everything who is the best citizen, nor yet the richest man who is the best citizen. We esteem him the best citizen who contributes most for the general advantage of endowed with natural gifts than others, can do more than their fellows who are less favored. But each man has his place and his own peculiar work to do, and he can do that well, be it small or great.

We shall not cease our exhortations to save, to buy homesteads, and to live virtuously; but summated at Richmond, Va., yesterday. At we propose now to call our readers' attention to the homely virtue of good citizenship. In our columns will be found discussions of the best crops for the different belts of soil or climate in the Southern States. We shall explain by others' contributions "How to Grow Tea." and treat of the "China Grass," and gather statistics about cotton and sugar and the gold fields in the Carolinas. But we do not thereby propose that all our readers shall go into these various pursuits and schemes.

Contentment is a great element of success. 'Patience and perseverance," says the old proverb, "does the work always." It is these qualifications that accomplish everything, move mountains, bridge valleys, build railroads, and open up avenues of trade and commerce. The Courts, and it is quite probable that before the ability to do comes not from the mere accident of a man's position. The individual in Florida, with his chance at orange growing, should not repine that he is not surrounded by the lainy. It says that the Commissioners of Elec- gold mountains of the Carolinas, or sugar plantion transcended their duties and violated the tations of Louisiana. Not that one is to fall law, and that the "ticket they have elected is asleep in indolence, and say whatever is is best. not worth the paper written on." The bill recould have no stronger argument in its favor which works hard and sleeps sound, which loves home, family and children, which is not eager for change or novelty, which is ready for REVELS VS. DAVIS .- For the past two months every duty that belongs to the citizen, the

The wealth of a State or a nation does not mainly consist in its dollars, its metals, its Revels does not occupy the very identical chair mainly consist in its dollars, its metals, its once occupied by Jeff. Davis. About this bit crops, its manufactories, its fields, or its mateof extra gammon we don't know, nor do we rial resources, but in its virtuous, industrious, care a fig. It is all the same; and all the fool- independent, contented citizens. Such men will best handle and best develope all natural forces, and build up the strongest nation.

### **Annual Report**

Of the Cashier of Charleston Branch National held March 31, 1870.

cially established. This prosperity and this their money. success have their realization, as the following

Those to whose hands the daily working of books. the institution has been confided may justly regard it a matter of gratulation that so fair a result can be presented, while to the friends ant upon an experiment so auspiciously inaugumeeting, by permission of the Parent Society,

We have now a "local habitation" which, as well as a "name," will be permanent; and which circumstance is a matter of considerable importance to the weal of the enterprise. Situated, as it is, upon an eligible site and on a most desirable thoroughfare, with the growth and zeal manifested in promoting the prosperity

No. of Depositors.	Due Depositors.
March, 18691,224	\$90,934 82
April, "1,458	
May, "	
June, "	
July, "	
August, "	
Sept'r, "1,730	
October, "1,797	
Nov'r, "1,923	
Dec'r, "1,963	
January, 18702.087	127,156 65
Feb'y, "2,154	132,059 63

Total interest paid to depositors.. \$6,180 10 not very far ahead when they will be an ex-

The comparatively less deposits for September and October are believed to be justly due

· NATHAN RITTER, Cashier. man; F. C. Desverney, secretary; Hon. J. D. Utica, New York, has been electrified by the Geddings, Philip M. Thorne, T. B. Maxwell,

isterial labors at the age of nineteen. She will spend about a year in this country, preaching and lecturing in the various Welsh settlements. She speaks the English language distinctly.

Indite, I. B. Maxwell, Hon. J. D. Geddings, Samuel Austin, E. P. Butts, Joseph Russell, Rev. T. Willard Lewis, Rev. Wm. H. Brown, Henry L. Wayne. Francis C. Desverney, secretary, Nathan Ritter, cashier.

### Items from the Branches.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH.

The balance due 1.230 denositors at the end of April is over \$98,000-is steadily increasing, and before this meets the eye of the reader ought to be considerable over \$100,000; not nigh as much as some other Branches, yet it is encouraging; it shows that our people are beginning to realize that in "the new order of before." things" it is absolutely essential to have money as a platform to stand upon, to build up the what can they accomplish without money? Every dollar saved in the Bank speaks in thunder tones of progress-foresight-a happy fu-

There is no excuse for having no money. Anyone can have a bank account; and the beauty of it is, that it steadily increases-it fabled lamp, gold is yours.

I was forcibly reminded of the power of united effort by a remark from a distinguished accorded him. friend of mine, a close observer of rature and all surroundings, who, on seeing a tree uprooted the storm, remarked that "it was the leaves that pulled that tree up by the roots-each tion." Just so has this Institution swelled up from a borrowed capital of seven hundred dollars to nearly \$13,000,000, and a balance thousand dollars and more, all by united effort, all pulling in one direction.

Encouraging as is the exhibit already, the future of this Institution is to be a grand one; already is its power felt and acknowledged, but as time sweeps on, the balance multiplying menth after month, it will assuredly be the greatest of the kind in the world. The colored IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISpeople ought to feel proud of it; you can truly say it is "Our Bank," for it was started by friends for your special benefit.

Now, we desire to see our Branch assume first-class proportions; we don't like to be behind anybody; we want to be even, anyhow, and until we are we will not rest satisfied. We ought to have \$150,000 in our bank. All we want is an effort, pull together as the leaves in a storm, all in one direction, and we can soon have it. Suppose the 20,000 persons here would all deposit ten cents a piece a day-20,000 ten-cent pieces-\$2,000 a day! Think of that! \$12,000 a week-\$48,000 a month of four weeks! Just think of that, and resolve that you will have a bank account; and resolve, second, yourself into a committee of one to impress your neighbor, all of your friends, of the importance of small savings; that in the new existence-for the old things are passed away, and all things are made new-it is your duty to yourself, your posterity, and your country to be honest, economical, industrious in all

# HORACE MORRIS, Cashier.

SAVANNAH BRANCH One of the best indications at the present time of the future prosperity of the colored their minds for procuring a home for themselves. They really groan under the burden of ING \$5 to \$10 power to Burden by PAYhigh rents. Many have already, with their YEARS.] an inexpensive house; and now when rent day comes, they realize that they are their own rent raised, nor of being obliged to vacate the Book of the Public Land System of the United premises. What a satisfaction to be able to States.

say in your own house, these premises are mine. To have a home that he can call his own should be the ambition of every colored man. Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, presented at a meeting of the Advisory Committee To accomplish this one must buy a lot and build a house. But this costs money. And surely At the last annual meeting we adverted to monthly, should be deposited in the Savings higher institutions of learning in the country.

S. C. POMEROY, the favorable condition of our affairs, and indi- Bank. If it is kept at home there will be a concated a belief in a larger success in the future, stant temptation to spend it uselessly. Bepredicated upon the confidence which the insti- sides, there will be great danger of having it the community, particularly of that part of the loss in this way, until they wisely concluded community for whose benefit it was more espe- that the Savings Bank is the safest place for

> This Branch continues to prosper. New depositors are constantly opening accounts on our I. W. BRINCKERHOFF,

# A Good Letter.

It gives us great pleasure to print the follow ing letter, written by one of the earliest depositors in our Washington Branch. She still sends her earnings to our Bank

OMAHA BARRACKS, NEB., May 12, 1870. MR. WILSON-Dear Sir: Your papers and circulars have been received by me, and I feel we have purchased at a moderate price and put very thankful to you for sending them. I in excellent order this building, which will showed them to several of our people; they are of a feeling and mind to begin to save their money, as they now see that there is a safe place for them to invest it. I deposit it in your Bank, as I wish to see our people try to elevate themselves, and to save their hard earnings.

Yours truly. FANNY E. GRAY.

# How the Colored Men are Thriving.

One of the surest tests of the thrift or unthrift of a class of men is had by observing their use or non-use of the Savings Bank. This test it is among the "men of substance" in the com- very easy to apply to the colored people lately to attend. In Chattanooga, a branch of the National Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was established about thirteen months ago. hate the blacks made themselves very active in creating distrust of the bank and its manager. But in spite of all this, the business of the Chattanooga branch has grown, and is now growing faster than ever before. A few weeks ago the Cashier went down the Alabama and Chattanooga railway, among the colored laborers below Gadsden, and in three days time received | Suits for Gentlemen, Dress Suits and Overcoats, on deposit from them very near \$5,000. If and Boys' and Children's Suits suitable for every there are any white laborers and mechanics age and condition. For practical use, purchasnear Chattanooga that are putting away as ers will find here the largest stock in the District much cash as these freedmen, we should be to select from, at POPULAR PRICES. glad to make it known. The short of it is, the freedmen are earning, are saving and are investing a great deal of money; and the time is

tremely comfortable and well-to-do class. From Washington comes a curious story, large sums drawn from the deposits during the perform "The Marriage of Figaro." Finding the lower part of the house crowded to suffoca-tion. Chency, rather than miss the music, went tion. Chency, rather than miss the music, went he felt a light tap on the shoulder, accompainied by "Dis am decullud gallery," from a sable of Europe and America, and are made to order attendant. "S—h! All right," said the Calin the best manner at prices to compare favor-Executive Committee-R. E. Dereef, chair- ifornian, and again directed his entire attention ably with any establishment in the country. to the stage, where Parepa was warbling like a robin. "Dis am de cullud gallery," interposed the black tormentor. "All right, I know it. The placid Cheney. "But it am not all right. Dis am de cullud gallery, and you can't stay here,"

Deposits are required on ordered work.

To those unacquainted with this establishment, persisted the attendant; and Cheney had to clamber around and take a back seat among it may be necessary to state that but the "white trash" on the other side.

Religion is not mere sentiment, It is a vital experience of the heart, a resolute exercise of the will, a heroic service of the life.

Some time since we noticed the case of a fastidious young woman who refused to be bartized in the same tank with a convert of African descent, preferring to risk her salvation rather than submit to such an indignity. Per centra, we have now to record that at Pewee,

Kentucky, last Sunday, Bishop Cummins of the P. E. Church confirmed in one batch (if we may use the expression) "three young ladies and one colored man," which, it is historically declared, "never happened in Pewee P. E. Church In order to appreciate the moral courage of Bishop Cummins in thus religiously rebuking the heathenism of caste distinctions, it must be remembered that there are still a history of the race. What can any people do, great many Bishops, of several persuasions in Thomas W. Osboth the country, who would decline to confirm candidates for membership without distinction of

A dry-goods dealer in Savannah, named Epstein, of the firm of Epstein & Enstein, has succeeded in swindling a sum estimated at \$70,000 out of bankers, merchants, and others of that city through forgery and other means. grows as the seed planted by the river of wa- Epstein has fled. He has been doing business ters, and will return a rich harvest. An effort, in Savannah for twenty-five years. Having is all that is required; once the resolution is failed about three years since, he subsequently formed, and, like the rubbing of Aladin's started the business in which he was last engaged. Until now, he has always enjoyed a reputation of probity, so that esteem and confidence has, in a corresponding measure, been

The New York Tribune of the 26th publishes a statement from a gentleman whom it vouches for as entirely trustworthy, to the effect that early in May he left Vermillion conn- Charles Summer .......... pulling at the same time in the same di- ty, on Lake Superior. At Fort Thouces, a furtrading post on the British side of Rainy Lake, he found 2,500 British soldiers, fully equipped and provisioned. They had a large fleet of river canoes, with which they intended to make due depositors of one million seven hundred their way to Red River. He thinks ere this they have reached Lake of the Woods. It is supposed these troops were started from Canada as soon as navigation permitted.

-To be happy, the passions must be cheerful and gay, not gloomy and melancholy. A propensity to hope and joy is real riches; one to fear and sorrow, real poverty.

TRICT OF COLUMBIA,

The 27th day of April, 1870. STEPHEN H. POTTER) No. 1948, Equity Docket 10. MATILDA J. POTTER.

On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. G. R. Edwards, his attorney, it is ordered that the de fendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause wil be proceeded with as in case of default. BY THE COURT.

True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

#### All About the Public Lands. HAWES' MANUAL OF U. S. SURVEYING. Tells all About the Public Lands.

It tells how the Government lands are sur-It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or settle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Homestead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agricultural College or Revolutionary Land Scrip. It tell's how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted. It tells how to take up government land under the Homestead Act, and gives full instructions, with blank forms, fees, &c.

It tells in what States and Territories the pubic lands are. [ANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALIpeople in Savannah, is the increasing desire in FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR COLOR," MAY TAKE UP AND SETTLE UPON 80 or 160 ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE

savings in the Bank, purchased a lot and built | It tells what are the rights of Foreigners in regard to the acquisition of the public lands. It tells about Mineral Lands and Mining Claims This Manual contains 230 octavo pages, printed landlords. They have no fear of having their on elegant tinted paper, and is handsomely bound

> UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes,

and find it a most invaluable work. In addition to complete and authentic instruc-GENTLEMEN: The termination of another fiscal it does. This need not, however, deter any. States system of rectangular surveys, the work year brings us again together to review our There is plenty of money, and almost every contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the actions of this institution for the twelve months it spend no more than is necessary, and save under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and all the balance. All that is saved weekly, or should find a place in all the school libraries and

> Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands. GEO. W. JULIAN, Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its subject-matter while it was in preparation, and I take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of much value to surveyors in the public land States and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, or other persons dealing in or locating public

Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies

J. M. EDMUNDS. Late Com. of the General Land Office. The SURVEYING MANUAL, carefully wrapped will be promptly sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of THREE DOLLARS.

Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts. J. H. HAWES, Washington, D. C.

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of each month, in the

Columbia Law Buildings, Fifth street, between D and Louisiana avenue. Working people and their friends are invited

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# FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE Term exp's. Temp exple. ...1871 Adelbert Ames .... ...1873 Hiram R. Revels... .1871 Charles D. Drake .... Cornelius Cole..... .1873 John M. Thayer... Eugene Casseriv\*. .1875 Thomas W. Tipton. Connecticut 1873 James W. Nye ...... 1875 William M. Stewart. .1875 James W. Patterson ... New Jersey. 1875 John P. Stockton\*..... New York. ... 1871 Roscoe Conkling .... .1873 Reuben & Fenton ... Illinois. 1871 Joseph C. Abbott ......

Richard Vate 1873 John Sherman...... 1875 Allen G. Thurman\*.. 1871 Geo. H. Williams... 187s Henry W. Cornett .... Pennsylvania. Edmund G. Ross .. Kentucky.
Thomas C. McCreery\* South Carolina. 18'1 Thos. J. Robertson..... Wm. Pitt Kellogg .1873 Fred'k A. sawyer ... Lot M. Morrill. 1870 Joseph S. Fowler. Hannibal Hamlin. .1873 (Vacant) ... . Hamilton\*. Massachusetts Justin S. Morrist. .1871 Geo. F. Edmunds. John F. Lewis.....

...1875 West Virginia.
Waitman T. Willey.....
Arthur I. Boreman..... Minnesota. Daniel S Nortone. Alexander Ramsey ... Timothy O. Howe ..... Matt. II. Carpenter...... 1875 Republicans, 19; \*Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full Senate would contain 74 members.

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

New York

4—John Fox.\* 5—John Morrissey.\*

6-Samuel S. Cox

8-James Brooks.\*

7-Harvey C. Calkin.\*

9-Fernando Wood.\*

10-Clarkson N. Potter.\* 11-George W. Greene.\* 12-John H. Ketcham.

4-Stephen L. Mayhem.

15-Adolphus H. Tanne

16-Orange Ferriss. 17-William A. Wheeler.

18-Stephen santord

19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin

24—Dennis Mc arthy. 24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey

26-Giles W. Hotchki 27-Hamilton Ward.

28-Noah Davis, jr.

30-David 8. Bennett 31-Po ter Sheidon.

1—Clinton L. cobb. 2—David Heaton.

North Caroline

-Ohver H. Dockery. 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash.

6-Francis E. Shober.

-William Mungen.

9-Edw. F. Dickinson

15-Eliakim H. Moore 16—John A. Bingham, 17—Jacob A. Ambler, 18—William H. Upson 19—James A. Garfield.

Oregon. 1-Joseph 8. smith.\*

Pennsylvania, 1—Samuel J. Raudall, 2—Charles O'Neirl, 3—John Moffet,\*

4-William D. Kelley 5-John R. Reading.\* 6-John D. Stiles.\*

7—Wash. Townsend. 8—J. Lawrence Getz. 9—Oliver J. Dickey.

10-Henry L. Cake. 11-Daniel M. Van Auken. 12-George W. Woodward.\*

13-Ulysses Mercur, 14-John B. Packer, 15-Richard J. Haldeman,\* 16-John Cessna, 17-Daniel J. Morrell,

18-Wm. H. Armstrong. 19-Glenni W. Scofield.

20-Calvin W. Gitfillan

21-[Contested.] 22-James 8. Negley.

23-Darwin Phelps

24—Joseph B. Douley Rhode Island

2-Nathan F. Dixoh

South Carolina. 1—(Resigned.)

3—Solomon D. Hoge 4—W. D. Simpson.\*

2-Horace Maynard

3-William B. Stokes 4-Lewis Tillman.

5-William F. Prosser 6-Samuel M. Arnell

7-Isaac R. Hawkins 8-William J. Smith

2-Luke P. Poland.

2-James H. Platt

Charles H. Porter.
George W. Booker.
Robert Ridgway.

3-Worthington C. Smith.' Virginia. 1-Richard S. Ayer.

Texas.

At Large-John B. Rogers. 1-Roderick R. Butler.

-C. C. Bowen

-Thomas A. Jencker

S-John Beatty

29-John Fishe

13-John A. Griswold.

New Hampshire Alabama. 1—Alfred E. Buck. 2-Charles W. Ruckley. 3-Robert S. Heffin. 2-Aaron F. Stevens 3—Jacob Benton.

New Jersey.

1—William Moore. 4—Charles Hayes 5—Cox.\* -Sherman.\* 2-Charles Haight.\* The Alabama memb 3—John T. Bird.\* 4—John Hill. elected in August, and 5-Orestes Cleveland consequently have not be admitted.] 1—Henry A. Reeves.\* 2—John G. Shumaker. Arkansas 3-Henry W. Slocum.

-Authory A. C. Rogers. 3-Thomas Boles California. 1-Samuel B. Axtel.\* 2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson.\* -Julius Strong 2-Stephen W. Kellogg. 3-II. H. Starkweather. 4-William H. Barnum.

Benjamin T. Biggs.\* Charles M. Hamilton. Georgia. Seven Districts. No elec tion yet held for Members the XLIst Congress. The 21-Alex. H. Bailey ngress 22-John C. Churchill abers of the last ongress 1-J. W. Clift. Nelson Tift

-William P. Edwards. 6—[Vacancy ] 7—P. M. B. Young.\* Illinois.

At Large—John A. Logan.
1—Norman B. Judd. 2-John F. Farnsworth. H. C. Burchard. 4-John B. Hawley

7-Plato Durham.\* -Shelby M. Cullor 1-Peter W. Strader 2—Job E. Stevenson. 3—Robert C. Schenck. 4—William Lawrence. 10-Albert G. Burr. 11-Samuel S. Marshall.\* 12-John B. Hay. 13-John M. Crebs.\* 6—John A. Smith. 7—James J. Winans. 1-Wm, E. Niblack.\* 3-Wm. S. Holman. 4—Geo. W. Jalian. 5—John Coburn. 6—Daviel W. Voorhees.\* 10-Truman H. Hoag.\* 11-John T. Wilson. 12—Phil, Van Trump \* 13—George W. Morgan, 14—Martin Welker.

-Jas. N. Tyner. -John P. C. Shanks. 11-Jasper Packard. 1-George W. McCrary. -Wm. Loughridg 6-Frank W. Palme 1-Sidney Clarke.

Kentucky
1—Lawrence S. Trimble. -Wm. M. Sweeney. \* ⊢(Resigned.) ⊢J. Proctor Knott.\* ⊢Boyd Winchester.\* -Thomas L. Jones. 8-George M. Adams.\* 9-John M. Rice.\* 1—Louis St. Martin.\* 2—Lewis A. Sheldon.

3—Ado phe Bailey.\*
4—Michael Ryan.\*
5—George W. McCranie.\* 1-John Lynch. 2-Samuel P. Morrill. -James G. Blaine -John A. Peters. -Eugene Hate. Maryland

-Samuel Hambleton.\* -Stevenson Archer.\* 4-Patrick Hamill Massachusetts James Buffington -Oakes Ames. Ginery Twitchell 4-Samuel Hooper

-George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburu. 10-Henry L. Dawes. Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beaman 2—Wm. L. Stoughton. -Austin Blair 4-Thomas W. Ferry.

6-Randolph Strickland.
Minnesota 1-Morton S Wilkin 2-Eugene M. Wilson. Mississippi.
1—George E. Harris,
2—J. L. Morphis,
3—J. C. W. McKee,

-Efastus Wells. 2-Gustavus A. Finkelbur 3-James R. McCormick -Sempronius H. Boyd. -Robert T. Van Horn. 7—Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamin. 9-David P. Dyer 1-John Taffe.

6-William Milnes, jr 7-Lewis McKenzie 8-J. K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Segar 1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrew 3—John S. Witcher. Wisconsin.

1—Halbert E Paine. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins. 3—Amasa Cobb. 4-Chas. A. Eldridge. Republicans, including 157; \* Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania

# is contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia Missis-ippi, and Texas, make, with the contested sent, 17 vacancies. A full House would have 245 members. NATIONAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

#### CONSTITUTION OF THE

tional Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confine the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of

such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condi-

tion of those who labor for a living.

Src. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one representative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that representative derive their election direct from the organization they

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be sected annually on the third day of the session, and shall

hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Condition

APTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V

and credit account, and shall report the condition of the finances at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor, and per

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

perative associations generally, in the different States

operative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to justice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be necessary for the interest and advancement of the condition of the laboring classes.

of the laboring classes.

Sac. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the Presiden

such recommendations as they may think necessary.

SEC. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as agents for the securing of employment, to labor of all kinds,

Sec. 5. All communications in relation to business per-taining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the Presi-dent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE VIII.

Sec. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be suffi-cient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the payment of five dollars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to prepare

an annual statement of the condition of said organization, with such other information as may be to the interest of

with such other information as may be to the interest of workingmen, and forward it to the Bureau at least one mouth before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the National Labor Union at its annual meetings.

ARTICLE IX.

a tax of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an or ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden

that of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is

ARTICLE X.

held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M.

ARTICLE XI.-ORDER OF BUSINESS.

ARTICLE XII.

SEC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended

1. Report of Committee on Credentials.

4 Report of Bureau of Labor.
5 Report of standing and special committeef.

Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States

Reading of minut

. New business.

how to provide for them.

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you

th interest with you.

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land

the interest of the workingmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are

ISAAO MYERS, President.
ISAAO MYERS, President.
GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. PEERES, Assistant Secretary
COLIN CRUSOR, Treasurer.

Hon. C. H. Hamilton, G. M. Mabson, George Myers, D. M. Simms, F. G. Barbadoss.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

country.

ceedings of the Convention.

9. Adjournment.

Report of local organ
 Unfinished business.

Sec. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may

called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of

Sec. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be

Sec. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay

and its transfer from one State to another

form such other service as may be required by the Nat Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. In his absence th

sistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office,

State Labor Unions where they exist. Where they State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Convention

for money drawn on the Treasurer by the S

claim to represent.

States demand.

may require.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION. Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Na

PROSPECTUS

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

A new journal, to be called the New Era, devoted especially to the promotion of the Political. Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious imovement, will be issued weekly in Washington SEC 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau | City, D. C., commencing January 12, 1870.

Sac. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State, sac. 3. There shall be one columbia, to be chosen by the erritory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no Such a paper is regarded by those whose judgment is entitled to consideration as a necessity Nate Labor Unions, by the state Labor Conventions at their next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the National Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their of the times, and is approved by prominent public men and philanthropists in every section of Sec 4. The Bureau of Labor shall be located in the city of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established. Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bur-au of Labor," and pre-serve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all order

The New Era will partake of a two-fold nature-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all docu-nents emanating from his office, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the var-ous organizations in the several an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, inde-States demand.

SEC. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabilities of the President, perform the duties of his office. pendent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights SEC. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct account of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and Eureau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all orders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debit wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all industry, economy, and self-reliance which con-SEC. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and report at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau duce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return Szc. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New ERA are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the ountry, especially in the Southern States.

#### THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT Upon all questions involving the especial in-

Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the National Labor Union.

Sec. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with erests of the colored American citizen. the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground ipon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remen bering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New Era will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than arty platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

# THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualiat the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union by a two-third vote of all members present. fied to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever fird its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its Prospectus of the National Labor Union and voting masses, and the journal which would pro-Bureau of Labor of the United States of mote the highest good of government and people Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States:

The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his consistion? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the swent of thy face thou shait eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must interpret the property of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting interpret. It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; fluences, have been deprived of the opportunities It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the posteion of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty. enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools habits, and economical with our means.
It is the duty of our National Later Union, and more parand 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing it is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more par-ticularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates as-sembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your condition in the United States. 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. we look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorg mized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration of this vital question, in which we have consuited the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor reformers of our times— The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor pupils and teachers, thereby making the New can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn how and where to create employment, to give your selves work when you are debarred by opposite combinations. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and how to provide for them. The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, indicating the views and policy of the NEW ERA on this subject:

With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a pian for organization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate a sociations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association, it is in portant that "For our own good and the welfare of our ountry in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowl edge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and edufor the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is important that you organize each tranch separately. Eve men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the laterest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organical and the several branches and the several branches. cation! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children zations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organi-zations referred to, are simple organizations for the protecas the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan or organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organize. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly ormonthly installments until they have enough to commence business with, so that, by a conditination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, beno restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, because of their ether relations. Let any man who will, take may work in the printing office, whether private of their indusdrial pursuits, we ask that we or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the New Era, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the Colored Workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organization, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting the interest of the workingmen.

The shoulding are stated in connection mad will have a tendency to strengthen and believe that workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tenthe secessity to such a paper is admitted by an who are the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to nessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the country. several States in the interest of our employers."

Country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our basners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President, Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Constitution of the National Labor Union, published in the protuction of the Convention. The subscription price of the NEW ERA will be

> \$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 6 copies for \$10, in advance. Address Publishers NEW ERA, Lock Box No. 31.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1870.